

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Friday, October 18, 1745.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 18.

## Gallienus Redivivus:

O. R.

*Murder will out, &c.*

THE foregoing Account of the barbarous Massacre of Glenco was printed in the Year 1692, in the Answer to Dr. King's Book of the *State of the Protestants in Ireland*: And all the Reception it met with among many here in England, was, That it was a Jacobite Story, on purpose to reflect upon the Government, and that there was no such thing. But this is now confuted by the Proceedings of the Parliament in Scotland this Summer Session 1695, wherein they have voted the killing of the Glenco-men to be a Murder, and yet have acquitted Sir Thomas Livingston and Colonel Hill, who gave the Orders for killing of them. Why? Because their Orders were but pursuant to the Instructions they had from Court. Where will this lodge the Murder? The Design, it is well enough known, is to put it upon Sir John Dalrymple, commonly called Master of Stair, one of the Secretaries for Scotland, because he is not so fizzy a Presbyterian as the other Secretary James Johnston, who hath it by Inheritance to love Crown and Mitre alike, and to have a just Reward for it. But Dalrymple is only a Libertine, or Latitudinarian, one of the modern No-Religion, who are indifferent to all, so they be troubled with none. Therefore he cares not whether Episcopacy or Presbytery, or what else is set up, provided the People be easy with it.

Now it being known to all the World, That the Pretence of the *Inclinations of the People of Scotland*, which was made the Ground-work for abolishing Episcopacy, and setting up Presbytery there, was a mere Sham, contriv'd by this Johnston, and the bigot Presbyterian Party in Scotland, who were all put in Power in the beginning of this Revolution, and set on the barbarous Rabbelling of the Episcopal Clergy in the West of Scotland, that they might cry out, The Inclinations of the People were against Episcopacy. And having by these and other Arts (which are fully related in Print) packed, and then surprised the first Convention, or Meeting of Estates, to abolish Episcopacy; they dare not have a new Parliament (as in England, but keep on the same Convention, only changing the Name into that of a Parliament) to this Day; because no Free Parliament can be had in Scotland, which would not the first Day spue out Presbytery, and re-establish their much more beloved Episcopacy; and the

People shewing great Uneasiness under their present Establishment, which hath been trick'd and forc'd upon them: All the Craft and Violence of the regnant Presbytery, assisted by Acts of Parliament, and all the Countenance of the Government, having not yet been able to outcast the Episcopal Clergy in the North, and other Parts of Scotland, or prevail with the People to admit of, or almost give civil Treatment to the Presbyterian Ministers sent to them, tho' established by Law. The Presbyterian Interest standing there upon so slender a Bottom, their Juncto think it not safe to have a Man of Dalrymple's Latitude in Religion, in so eminent a Post, and near their King; lest he should follow the Inclinations of the People in good earnest, and call a new Parliament there, which would ruin all their Measures; therefore Ways and Means must be used to remove him, and leave Johnston and the Presbyterian Faction in the sole Possession of the Court. At length this of Glenco was pitched upon, which was so odious, they knew their King durst not own it; therefore they would throw it upon Dalrymple, who was Secretary, and attended when the Instructions were sent for that bloody Murder; and thereby too, they would seem to take off the Odium from their King. This was their Pretence, and they had Proof enough againt Dalrymple: But how that clear'd his Master, will be seen.

They produced nine Letters of Dalrymple's (of which I have Copies) concerning the Massacre of Glenco; and I shall have occasion to mention them hereafter: I will now set down their several Dates and Directions, and quote them, to save Repetition, only by their Number, Letter 1, 2, 3, &c. The two first are directed to Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, and bear Date the 1st, and the other the 3d December 1691. The four next are to Sir Thomas Livingston, of these several Dates, 7th, 9th, 11th and 16th of January 1692. Then follow two more to Colonel Hill, of the 16th and 30th of the same Month. And lastly, one the 30th ditto, to Sir Thomas Livingston. It seems very strange that K. William would suffer these Letters to be expoed to the Parliament in Scotland, bearing most of them wrote by his Order, enlarging upon and enforcing the Execution of Instructions sent with them for the Massacre of Glenco. And the Regard which his dear Presbyterians and his favourite Johnston in particular had to his Honour, was very slender, when, to compass their Ends, they load him so folly, that they might load Dalrymple too. Johnston says No; but that he foreseeing (because some say of his own contriving) that the Parliament, who are most of them his Creatures (to their Honour oe it spoken) would fall upon the Business of Glenco; and that they must be, at least seemingly gratified in it, otherwise that it might obstruct the Money-Bills, did therefore advise his Master to send down a

Commission to Men of his own chusing, to enquire into the Affair of Glenco; but withal to give secret Instructions to his Commisioner to keep up the said Commission, unless the Parliament should enter upon that Busines: And if they did, then to produce the said Commission, to shew his Majestys Innocence, by his Care to have it examined; and withal, it would take the Examination of it out of the Hands of the Parliament Committees, who might not manage so dexterously as those of his own naming.

Things being thus stated, and the necessary Orders given, it is vily suspected that Johnston procured the Matter to be started in Parliament, whereby at once to get rid of his Rival Secretary, and root up the Interest of any who had but an Indifferency towards Episcopacy at Court, tho' to the utter Shipwreck of his Master's Honour, to be recorded for all Posterities, as if it were inseparable from some Constitutions to betray those they serve, even tho' they with them well, and must stand and fall with them. For considering the Influence Johnston had in that Parliament, and that they never yet opposed his Will in any thing, and that he has been able to suppress the least Murmur or Hint that looked towards Glenco, when the Fact was new committed, and the Horror of it fresh and bleeding, and now for three Years after; I say, it is not supposed by Men who understand that Parliament, that it could have been brought upon the Stage, when it was almost dead and forgotten, if the Hand of Joab had not been in it; but let him look to that.—I have only to add, as a Completion of the foregoing Narrative, that I can, from unquestionable Vouchers, give the Reader an Account of the Orders from Court to Sir Thomas Livingston and Colonel Hill, which are not in the Letter that goes before; and when the Reader is told that Hamilton (whose Order to Duncanson is inserted) had his Order from Livingston and Hill; then he has the whole Thread, viz. W. R.'s Order to Livingston and Hill; Livingston and Hill to Hamilton; Hamilton to Duncanson; and Duncanson to Glenlyon, who was the Butcher.

You find in the Gazette two Sets of Instructions, one of the 11th, the other of the 16th January 1691-2, and I will give you an Account of them both. Those of the 11th did expressly order FIRE and SWORD [these were the Words] against all the Highland Clans who had not taken the Oaths. After they were sent away, my Lord Carmarthen (now Leeds) being told of it by Dalrymple, as I am informed, did represent it to K. William as a thing so unknown in these Countries, which are governed by Laws, That Fire and Sword would sound very harshly; no such Words having ever been heard from any of our native Kings. This procured the Mitigation of that Order by the Instructions of the 16th, which poured all the Thunder upon Glenco, because some Sacrifice must be made! What concern'd Glenco was in the 14th of these Instructions, and is as follows.

WILLIAM R.

“ As for Mac-Ian of Glenco, and that Tribe, if they can be well distinguished from the rest of the Highlanders; it will be proper for the Vindication of publick Justice, to extirpate that Set of Thieves.”

W. R.

This was directed to Sir Thomas Livingston and Colonel Hill. And the Parliament has voted that Livingston or Hill's Orders did not exceed these Instructions; nor indeed could they: For what can exceed EXTIRPATION? and that to be executed at the Discretion of Soldiers! As it is worded in the Secretary's Letter to Sir Thomas Livingston. ‘ I am confident (says he) you will see there are full Powers given you in very plain Terms, and yet the Method left very much to your own Discretion.’

Take Notice that the Instructions are counter-signed W. R. at Bottom as well as Top, which is not usual: For it is the Secretary's Office to counter-sign the King's Orders; and the Reason is, that if any thing be amis, the Secretary must be answerable. Therefore Dalrymple had Reason to waive that Ceremony, in this Instance, and let his Master take all the Glory to himself. And lest this should not be sufficiently taken Notice of; and that he might have a Voucher, when time comes, he took Care to inform Sir Thomas Livingston punctually of it, in the same Letter which inclosed the first most bloody Instructions, of the 11th January 1691-2, for an universal Massacre of all who had not taken the Oaths. And begins in these Words: ‘ Sir, I send you the King's Instructions super and subscribed by himself.’ — And to shew how pleasing a thing Mercy was to them, and with what Reluctancy they prosecuted those who had not taken the Oaths, he says in the same Letter; ‘ Just now Argyle tells me, that Glenco hath not taken the Oaths, at which I rejoice. It is a great Work of Charity to be exact in rooting out that damnable Sect; And to shew how great this Charity was, and whence it proceeded, the wile Secretary blurs out these Words; ‘ I have no great Kindness for Keappoch, nor Glenco, and it is well these People are in Mercy.’ Well indeed! They were in merciful Hands! Who can say they ought not to dy, for whom such a Secretary hath no Great Kindness! But who are they must dy? All! All! Man, Woman, and Child! Massacre the Men, and drive the Women and Children to perish more cruelly in the Mountains. To which Purpose, that extreme cold Season was chosen for the Execution. ‘ The Winter is the only Season (says the Secretary) in which we are sure the Highlanders cannot escape us, nor carry their Wives, Bairns, and Cattle to the Mountains. It is the only time that they cannot escape you; for human Constitution cannot endure to be long out of Houses.’ — This is the proper Season to maul them in the cold long Nights. This was expressed with the Gusto of a Vulture, in Expectation of a glorious Massacre! And then how easy it would be! ‘ I expect (says he) you will find little Resistance but from the Seafon.’ And then what thorough Work they would make! ‘ To destroy entirely the Country of Lochabar, Lochyell's, Leod's, Keappoch's, Glengaric's, Appin and Glenco; Here was a plentiful Feast provided! It was a ravishing Prospect!

But O, how these Lyons were enraged when any of their desired Prey was delivered out of their Jaws. It was in a mournful Strain the Secretary tells the sad News. ‘ We have an Account, (says he) that Lockhart, and Mac-naghton, Appin, and Glenco, took the Eg-

‘ inefit  
‘ other  
him thi  
rejoice  
‘ Glen  
‘ am c  
‘ could  
that is,  
‘ ey, ‘ a  
‘ Glen  
Some  
ed upo  
which  
they fe  
fore tha  
‘ you  
‘ shall  
‘ troub  
‘ Exam  
‘ Tribu  
‘ intrea  
‘ Exam  
‘ out t  
‘ shall  
‘ nach  
‘ Laird  
‘ Deta  
‘ Stalk  
‘ cerni  
‘ other  
‘ with  
‘ Nest  
‘ Law  
time

— We  
land as  
Aecon  
are can  
Army  
far as J  
Rende  
Day at  
Ports o  
Letters  
appoint  
— A  
are app  
I hear

On  
late S  
shot to  
bing th  
Steven  
Detach  
brought  
the Co  
Yest  
Lafce  
ctics,  
byteria

“nefit of the Indemnity at Inverdry; and Keappoch and others at Inverness? But after this, when Argyle told him that Glenco had not taken the Oaths; how did he rejoice! as above quoted. ‘ I am glad (says he) that Glenco did not come within the time prescribed. I am content that Clan except itself. For my Part, I could have wished the Macdonalds had not divided; that is, that they had all excluded themselves from Mercy, ‘ and I am sorry that Keappoch, and Mac-jan of Glenco are safe.’ but it seems they were not safe. Some must be made a Sacrifice; and Glenco was pitched upon for the Victim. And the implacable Fury which was shewn against that Clan, expressed the Rage they felt, that so many had escaped them. And therefore that Clan was to be destroyed entirely. ‘ I assure you (says the Secretary to his Officers) your Power shall be full enough, and I hope the Soldiers will not trouble the Government wth Prisoners. For a just Example of Vengeance, I intreat, that the thieving Tribe in Glenco may be rooted out in earnest. I shall intreat you, that for a just Vengeance, and publick Example, the thieving Tribe of Glenco may be rooted out to purpose. The Earl of Argyle has promised they shall have no Retreat in his Bounds; the Passes to Rannach would be secured, and the Hazard certified to the Laird of — to retreat: Then in that Case Argyle’s Detachment, with a Party that may be posted in Island Stalker, must cut them off. Pray when any thing concerning Glenco is resolved, let it be secret and sudden, otherwise the Men will shift you, and better not meddle with them, than not to do it to Purpose, to cut off that Nest of Robbers who are fallen in the Mercy of the Law. I am glad Glenco did not come in within the time prescribed.

[To be continued.]

*Extract of a Letter from London.*

We are as ignorant here of what is transacting in Scotland as the People in Yucatan are; it is true, we have Accounts in our printed Papers, but the Scots Papers are carefully hid from our Eyes. We hear of a strong Army under Marshal Wade designed to march down as far as Northumberland; and I now hear that the general Reudezvous will be at Halifax. I saw 16 Letters this Day all mentioning the vast Preparations making in the Ports of France for a Descent upon Britain; one of these Letters assures, that the French King had nominated and appointed a Minister to reside at the Court of Scotland. — All Trade is at a Stand, Payments rare, and some are apprehensive of the Fate of the Bank of England. — Hear the Duke of Newcastle is retired from Court.

On Wednesday last at 4 Afternoon, Robert Monro, late Serjeant in the Earl of Loudon’s Regiment, was shot to Death by Sentence of a Court Martial, for robbing the Country. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, one of the Ministers of the established Church. Detachments from each Regiment in the Army were brought out to witness the Execution, and marched by the Corpse.

Yesternight Daniel Smith, late Centinel in Colonel Lafcelles Regiment, was likewise shot for the like Practices, and was attended by two Ministers of the Presbyterian Church. He acknowledged, That on begging

hard for his Life he received Quarters at the Battle of Gladsmuir; That after he had enlisted in the Prince’s Service, sworn Allegiance and received the Pay, he deserted into the Castle; That he came out of that Garrison with 7 other Soldiers, whom he left, put on coloured Cloathes, and went about the Country; but declined to tell how he had spent his Time.

We have the following Account from a Gentleman of Character, ‘ Wednesday last a Highlander crossing the Forth near Stirling, was challenged by a Foot Soldier, (posted to take notice of the Ford) Whither he was going, &c. The Highlander answered, For Edinburgh. The Soldier alledged, that he might be carrying Dispatches to the Rebels, and must therefore stay till he was examined, offering to put Hands on him. The Highlander clapt close to the Soldier, and asked him, ‘ Whose Man you, Lad? Why, King George’s, replied the Soldier. The Highlander, as on a Surprise said, King Shurge yet, will you speak o’im yet, ye tam’d Vellan; and pulling out his Durk, cut the Soldier severely on the Scull, and escaping got safe to this City, where he delivered his Dispatches.’ — ‘ Tis talked that the above Highlander was chased by a Lieutenant on Horseback, till he came within a Pair of Buts of Falkirk.

Whoever can give Information as to any late Practices of James Ratclif now in Prison here, will do a special Service to the Country, in lodging what they say at the Secretary’s Office in the Palace of Holy-roodhouse.

Yesternight a Gentleman arrived at the Palace of Holyroodhouse with Dispatches from Sir Alexander Macdonald and the Laird of Macleod. And

Several Carts load with Arms, Tents, &c. from Douglas Castle and the Palace of Hamilton, were brought into the Prince’s Arsenal.

His Royal Highness has appointed James Macgregor of Glengyle, Esq; to be Commandant of the Fortresses of Down, Cardross, Ballintone, Innorsnaid, &c. and of the Troops in that Country.

*From the London Gazette, Oct. 12.*

*Vilvorden, Oct. 14. N. S.* Three Battalions of British Troops, viz: Barrel’s, Wolfe’s, and Sir Robert Monro’s, are already on their March towards Willemstadt, to embark for England, and To-morrow they will be joined by the detach’d Battalion of Guards, which will complete the first Division; and To-morrow also the four Battalions composing the second Division, viz. Lieutenant General Howard’s, Price’s, Fleming’s, and Ligonier’s, commanded by Lord Albemarle and Brigadier Fleming, march toward the same Place. The Campaign is thought to be near at an End here, the French being now removing to their Winter Quarters.

*Vilvorden, Oct. 18.* We have Advice that the Irish Brigade is marching for Dunkirk, but that a great many of them desert. The whole French Army is gone into Winter Quarters.

*Whitehall, October 12.*

By Letters from Bristol of the 7th Instant, we have an Account that James Connor of the said City, Commander of the Tryal Privateer, on Monday the 30th, saw and chased a Ship, and when he came within Gun-shot, he

hoisted English Colours, and fired a Gun ather, on which she hoisted Spanish Colours, and returned the Gun; and after firing a few single Shot, and exchanging a Broadside with the Tryal, she struck, and on the said 7th Instant, the said Tryal Privateer brought her into the Port of Bristol. She is a Spanish Ship, called the St. Zirioco, commanded by Don Joachin de la Sota, with the King of Spain's Commission, Burthen 150 Tons, mounting 12 Carriage, and four Swivel Guns, and navigated by upwards of 60 Men; laden with 2500 Fuzees, with Bayonets, 100 Barrels of Gun-powder, and 150 Quintals of Musket-balls, some Boxes of Horse-shoes and Flints, and seven Chests of Spanish Money. By the Course she was steering, Mr. Connor believes her to have been bound for some Port of Ireland or Scotland. There were on board two Irishmen, one a Captain of Horse in the Spanish Service, the other a Pilot. When the said Spanish Ship came from Coruña, she left there five Spanish Men of War and a French Ship.

*From the St. James's Evening Post, Oct. 12.*

*Genoa, Sept 21.* O. S. Six Neapolitan Barks, convoyed by four Majorcan armed Vessels arrived here last Sunday, having on Board 12 Pieces of battering Cannon, 897 Barrels of Powder, and a considerable Quantity of other warlike Stores, besides some Troops. These Barks fell in with an English Squadron by the Way, but a Storm arising, they got clear of it.

The English Admiral having received an Express from Turin the 7th of this Month, set sail the same Day with 13 Men of War and four Bomb-Ketches. The 9th he arrived off this Port, and towards Evening fired several Cannon Shot against the City; upon which our Gallies were ordered to their Station at the Mouth of the Harbour, in order to keep off the English Men of War. The next Day they threw about 60 Bombs at us, which did no Damage, most of them falling into the Sea. At Night the English Squadron disappeared.

We hear the English went from hence directly to Final, and threw in there 240 Bombs, but without doing any Damage worth speaking of. This Work lasted till Midnight, after which they sheer'd off, with a Design, as it is thought, to go and bombard Port Maurice.

P. S. This Morning we learn, by divers Vessels arrived here, that the English Squadron having proceeded to Sr. Remo, began the 19th instant at Noon to bombard that Place, and continued doing so till Yesterday Morning; but we don't yet know what Execution they may have done.

*Dusseldorf, Oct. 4. O. S.*

Letters from Francfort tell us, That the Electoral College has approved and confirmed all that was done by the Vicars of the Empire during the Interregnum, so far as the same relates to the Administration of Justice and the bestowing of Favours, except the Investiture of East Friesland, granted the 6th of the last Month by the Elector of Bavaria to the King of Prussia, which has been set aside, and declared void. The said College has also determined to pray the Emperor to provide for the Support of the Imperial Dignity, together with the Secu-

rity of the Empire, and to consult therupon with the Maritim Powers.

*Brussels Oct. 3. O. S.* The French Army has made a Motion. The right Wing which was encamped at Nivove, extends at present to Lessines, and the King's Household is advanced to Chievre within two Leagues of Mons. The Body of Troops commanded by the Duke de Harcourt has passed the Dender, in order to be nearer Alost, where Marshal Saxe has still his Head Quarters. It's still thought that the French will besiege Mons before the End of the Campaign, and 'tis reported that they have taken St. Guislain.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

*October 17, 1745.*

The weekly Directors of the CHARITY WORK-HOUSE in Edinburgh, do hereby assure the Publick, That the Poor in the said House are still maintained, and employed in all Respects as formerly, and that those People who are now become the publick Nusance, by beggling on the Street, have no Title to the Charity of the Inhabitants of the City; and in regard the Funds have suffered by want of publick Worship in the Churches for some Weeks past, it is intreated that all charitably disposed Persons will send what they can spare for the Support of the said House to any one of the weekl. Directors after named.

*The Rev. Mr. John Hepburn one of the Ministers of the City.*

*Mr. Albert Monroe of Coul Writer in Edinburgh.*

*Mr. Robert Tod Merchant in Edinburgh.*

*Mr. Thomas Mitchell Goldsmith in Edinburgh.*

*Mr. John Brown Watch maker in Edinburgh.*

*The Rev. Mr. Alexander Hunter one of the Episcopal Ministers of the City.*

*Mr. John Brand Merchant in Edinburgh.*

*Mr. John Dickie Writer to the Signet.*

*Mr. Robert Lithgow Merchant in Edinburgh.*

*Mr. Andrew Currie present Deacon of the Weavers in Edinburgh.*

*The Rev. Mr. George Wishart one of the Ministers of the City.*

*Mr. Alexander Hunter Merchant in Edinburgh.*

*Mr. George Lotbrian Merchant in Edinburgh.*

*Mr. James Macdouall Clothier in Paul's Work.*

*Mr. John Heriot Candlemaker in Edinburgh.*

*Or to Mr. James Stirling Merchant in Edinburgh, Treasurer to the Work house.*

N. B. Old Linnen, Tow, Rags, &c. are much wanted in the Places where the Wounded are. And it is expected the charitable Ladies, House keepers, &c. will contribute of those to their Relief.

*To be SETT in Tack presently for 19 Years, from Martinmas first.*

The BACK-HILLS of TILLICULTRIE, in the Shire of Cackmannan, reckoned able to graze ten thousand Sheep; and for the Encouragement of the Tack'man, they shall have Sheep well grazed upon said Hill this Summer and Harvest at a very easy Rate. The Rental and other Particulars to be seen at the House of Tillicultrie, and also at Edinburgh with James Halyburton Writer to the Signet.